Alberta

Recreation
Corridors
Legislative Review

REPORT
to the
Minister of Community Development

September 2003

September 26, 2003

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Recreation
Corridors
Legislative Review

Honourable Gene Zwozdesky
Minister of Community Development
Deputy Government House Leader
204 Legislature Building
10800 - 97 Avenue
Edmonton, AB T5K 2B6

Dear Minister Zwozdesky:

As members of the Alberta Recreation Corridors Legislative Review Committee, we are pleased to provide our final report with recommendations for addressing the needs, issues and concerns related to the existing trails and future recreation corridors in the province.

This report is based on the input we received from hundreds of Albertans who participated through a variety of opportunities. A major focus for the Committee was our extensive public consultation through which we were able to hear from Albertans and to find Alberta solutions on how to manage trails in a respectful and effective manner in our province. We are also pleased that we had the opportunity to discuss the implications of our recommendations with representatives from over 13 government departments.

Our mandate was to review the existing legislation and to provide advice to you regarding the on-going issues related to recreation corridors in Alberta. The report is organized around the five main areas of concern: liability; safety and policing; operation, maintenance and accountability; privacy and access; and environmental stewardship. Where we felt it necessary and helpful, we have provided our suggested direction and potential implications for the recommendations. Also, our recommendations reflect the existing authority of municipalities to determine land use in their jurisdiction, as provided under the *Municipal Government Act*.

It was a privilege to be given the opportunity to study this important issue and provide advice to the government. The Committee members appreciated the commitment and support provided by government departments, especially that of Alberta Community Development.

Sincerely,

(Original Signed)
Ray Danyluk MLA
Lac La Biche-St. Paul
Chair, Alberta Recreation Corridors Legislative Review Committee

(Original Signed)
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Executive Summary

Recreation corridors are important to the Province of Alberta as part of a strategy to increase physical activity and improve the health and wellness of Albertans. Recreation corridors also provide opportunities for economic development, rural diversification, tourism promotion, and economic retention. The Minister of Community Development established a Members of the Legislative Assembly (MLA) Review Committee comprised of three MLAs, Ray Danyluk (Lac La Biche–St. Paul and Review Committee Chair), Jon Lord (Calgary–Currie) and Ivan Strang (West Yellowhead).

The Alberta Recreation Corridors Legislative Review Committee (Committee) was asked to provide advice regarding the review of existing legislation related to recreation corridors in Alberta. The purpose of the Committee was to address the needs, issues and concerns related to existing trails and future recreation corridors. The Minister asked the Committee to consider, if appropriate, what new legislation would be necessary to support planning, design, construction and operation of recreation corridors in the province. The Committee Terms of Reference are included in Appendix 1.

The Committee prepared an Interim Report (February 2002) and recommended public consultation across Alberta because there is a wide range of stakeholders involved with and impacted by recreation corridors. The Committee hired Equus Consulting Group to design, conduct and report on the public consultation (June to October 2002). See Appendix 4 for a summary of the public consultation results. The Committee also met twice with a group of provincial government department representatives (October 2002 and February 2003).

This report provides the Committee's recommendations to the Minister of Community Development. Where the Committee members felt it necessary and helpful, they provided suggested direction and potential implications for the recommendations.

Recommendations

The key to successful implementation of the recommendations will be cooperation and coordination from all stakeholders. Alberta Community Development will need to facilitate the development of a recreation corridor designation program and ensure that the process of recreation corridor designation is consistent between private land and land under federal, provincial or municipal jurisdiction (public land). All provincial government departments should work cooperatively to facilitate a designated recreation corridor system among their respective jurisdictions.

The Committee recommends the following:

1. The Need for Legislation; Recreation Corridor Designation

1.1 At this time, the Committee does not feel new legislation for recreation corridors is required. The *Municipal Government Act* already provides sufficient authority to regulate land use within municipal boundaries. Other provincial legislation provides similar authority over public land. This legislation is detailed in Appendix 2. However, the Committee does recognize that in order to achieve some of the recommendations in this report, there may need to be amendments to existing legislation.

1.2 Designation of provincially significant recreation corridors is necessary to support the orderly, balanced and well-managed growth of the provincial trail network while maximizing the benefits to all stakeholders.

1.3 The Minister of Alberta Community Development should establish an Alberta Recreation Corridors Committee (Coordinating Committee) to develop criteria, standards, policies and guidelines for an Alberta Recreation Corridor Designation Program. The Coordinating Committee should include representatives of Alberta Association of Municipal Districts and Counties, Alberta Urban Municipalities Association, Alberta TrailNet, four Members at Large, an MLA representative and a representative of Alberta Community Development. The Coordinating Committee will also consult as required with other agencies or government departments (Alberta Agriculture, Food and Rural Development, Alberta Transportation, Alberta Municipal Affairs, Alberta Environment, Alberta Economic Development, Alberta Sustainable Resource Development, Alberta Aboriginal Affairs, Alberta Health and Wellness, and Alberta Energy). Alberta Community Development will facilitate and support the process.

2. Guiding Principles

The fifteen guiding principles (see Appendix 3) presented for discussion by the Committee during the public consultation, should be used as the basis for a designated recreation corridors program in Alberta. Any future legislation that may impact recreation corridors should reflect these guiding principles.

3. Decision Criteria

Recreation corridor designation is important in Alberta. Recreation corridor designation will be beneficial to trail operators, landowners and users through consistent standards that support safety, privacy, compliance and enforcement of applicable legislation and through reduced liability.

Specific benefits to trail operators through recreation corridor designation could include monetary support, lower insurance premiums, provincial scale mapping and promotion, trail passes and user fees to support ongoing trail operations and increased awareness, safety and education. Other stakeholders could benefit from increased revenue generating opportunities associated with trail activities and a reduction in unmanaged, random recreation use.

Designation of existing trails and/or future trails should be optional for recreation corridor owners and operators. When designation is requested, it should be based on review and decision criteria that will ensure a high quality trail system is established on designated corridors in Alberta.

4. General Recommendations

4.1 An application for corridor designation must include the support of the local municipality and a dispute resolution mechanism.

4.2 "Designated Recreation Corridor" is an important program component. A definition for the term is proposed as follows:

Designated Recreation Corridor means a continuous length of trail for recreation use, designated under the Alberta Recreation Corridors Program.

4.3 The Government of Alberta should consider assuming ownership of recreation corridors when appropriate on private land where special circumstances or opportunities would make it desirable or necessary.

5. Liability

5.1 Ensure responsibility and liability are properly apportioned for the use of recreation corridors. The onus and risk should be primarily placed on the user, not on property owners, corridor operators or disposition holders.

5.2 Similar to the *Agricultural Disposition Statutes Amendment Act, 2003*, which comes into force on proclamation and reduces liability for agricultural disposition holders, Bill 208: Occupiers' Liability (Recreational Users) Amendment Act, 2003, adjourned during Second Reading in Spring Session, is intended to reduce liability for other landowners.

5.3 The Government of Alberta should examine the need for a limit (i.e. cap) to be placed on liability for corridor operators and landowners.

5.4 Corridor owner/operators will continue to need appropriate levels of liability insurance.

6. Safety and Policing

6.1 Recreation corridors are subject to existing legislation with few exemptions anticipated. Corridor designation will ensure consistent approaches to operation including trail monitoring, management and mitigation methods. Corridor operators' decisions on closures should be limited to maintenance and operation standards and requirements (e.g. poor trail conditions, pesticide applications). Emergency response or decisions related to the management of regional hazards (e.g. fire, disease) in the vicinity of a corridor will be made by the authority responsible. Direction will then be provided to the corridor operator who will take appropriate action.

6.2 There must be a well-defined, clear understanding of roles and responsibilities for compliance and enforcement within designated recreation corridors.

6.3 Use of provincial highway rights-of-way should be allowed where no other viable options exist to connect corridors.

6.4 Recreation corridor designation is intended to provide classifications that will account for a range of uses, locations, construction standards, levels of maintenance, trail information and signage.

7. Operation, Maintenance and Accountability

7.1 To protect designated recreation corridors on private land from disturbance, corridors should be identified through agreement between the landowner and corridor operator and registered against the land title. A concept similar to a conservation easement could be employed where an agreement as to permissible land use is registered on title. On

public land, a mechanism should be developed to identify and protect corridors in consultation with the disposition holders.

7.2 As recommended, local municipalities need to be the first step in the approval process for recreation corridor designation.

7.3 When there is a proposal made to close or to change the use of a designated corridor, the proposal should be made available for public review, comment and consideration prior to the final decision to close or to change the use.

7.4 The recreation corridor management plan must include a strategy for temporary or permanent corridor closure in situations where the corridor operator is unable to perform their duties or ceases to exist.

7.5 The Government of Alberta should financially support or facilitate financial support for a designated recreation corridor program, which can be done in a number of ways. Corridor operators should also be allowed to collect fees (e.g. a "grooming fee") for use of their trails. If collected, these fees must be applied directly to maintenance and operation costs.

8. Privacy and Access

8.1 Cooperation between potentially competing interests of landowners/disposition holders and corridor operators should be facilitated by prior agreement wherever possible.

8.2 The application for recreation corridor designation must demonstrate how the boundaries of the corridor will be identified.

8.3 The application for recreation corridor designation must demonstrate how codes of practice for behaviour on the corridor will be communicated to users, landowners and other stakeholders.

8.4 Landowner privacy concerns will be addressed through municipal bylaws developed under the *Municipal Government Act*, where applicable.

8.5 Proposed amendments to the *Petty Trespass Act* included in Bill 6, Justice Statutes Amendment Act, 2003 will increase the fines for trespass on private property and will make it possible for peace officers to charge trespassers.

9. Environmental Stewardship

Designated recreation corridor owners and operators are encouraged to work with landowners or lessees to preserve and protect the environment, maintain wildlife habitat and follow good environmental stewardship practices when locating, designing, constructing and maintaining recreation corridors.

Introduction

Recreation corridors are important to the Province of Alberta as part of a strategy to increase physical activity and improve the health and wellness of Albertans. Recreation corridors also provide opportunities for economic development, rural diversification, tourism promotion, and economic retention. The Minister of Community Development established a Members of the Legislative Assembly (MLA) Review Committee comprised of three MLAs, Ray Danyluk (Lac La Biche–St. Paul and Review Committee Chair), Jon Lord (Calgary–Currie) and Ivan Strang (West Yellowhead).

The Alberta Recreation Corridors Legislative Review Committee (Committee) was asked to provide advice regarding the review of existing legislation related to recreation corridors in Alberta. The purpose of the Committee was to address the needs, issues and concerns related to existing trails and future recreation corridors. The Minister asked the Committee to consider, if appropriate, what new legislation would be necessary to support planning, design, construction and operation of recreation corridors in the province. The Committee Terms of Reference are included in Appendix 1.

In order to meet the objectives of the Committee's Terms of Reference a number of tasks were completed. The Committee prepared an Interim Report (February 2002) using research and work undertaken by the previous MLA Committee (May 2000 to March 2001). The Committee then recommended a public consultation across Alberta because there is a wide range of stakeholders involved with and impacted by recreation corridors.

The Committee hired Equus Consulting Group to design, conduct and report on the public consultation (June to October 2002). The public consultation included workbook submissions, stakeholder workshops, written submissions, evening public meetings and a provincial stakeholder forum. See Appendix 4 for a summary of the public consultation results.

The Committee hosted a cross ministry workshop (October 2002) with provincial government department representatives to gather input on the workbook. The Committee then prepared potential recommendations and presented them to the department representatives (February 2003).

The Committee considered the current situation within Alberta (e.g. approximately 17,000 kilometres of trails currently exist; municipalities cooperating to establish additional recreation corridors) and contacted other jurisdictions (e.g. other provinces) to learn what they are doing to address similar issues, needs and concerns. The Committee also

completed a review of documentation (see Appendix 6) directly related to recreation corridors including a review of applicable legislation in Alberta and other jurisdictions and the Alberta Community Development business plan.

Recommendations

The following are the Committee's recommendations to the Minister of Community Development. Where the Committee members felt it necessary and helpful, they provided suggested direction and potential implications for the recommendations.

The Committee's recommendations are related to:

- The need for legislation; recreation corridor designation
- Guiding principles for the establishment of designated recreation corridors
- Decision criteria to guide recreation corridor designation
- General recommendations
- Liability for recreation corridor users, operators and landowners
- Safety and policing
- Operation, maintenance and accountability
- Privacy and access
- Environmental stewardship

Note: In this report, the following definitions apply:

Adjacent landowner refers to a person or persons who own and/or occupy land adjacent to the existing or proposed recreation corridor.

Designated Recreation Corridor means a continuous length of trail for recreation use, designated under the Alberta Recreation Corridors Program.

Landowner refers to a person or persons who own land on which a recreation corridor occurs.

Public land refers to land under federal, provincial or municipal jurisdiction.

Recreation corridor refers to a corridor of varying width where one or more trail recreation activities (hiking, biking, cross-country skiing, snowmobiling, canoeing, equestrian or off-highway vehicle use, etc.) may occur.

Recreation trail is a linear recreation facility that is marked, mapped and maintained for recreation activity.

1. The Need for Legislation; Recreation Corridor Designation Recommendations

1.1 At this time, the Committee does not feel new legislation for recreation corridors is required. The *Municipal Government Act* already provides sufficient authority to regulate land use within municipal boundaries. Other provincial legislation provides similar authority over public land. This legislation is detailed in Appendix 2. However, the Committee does recognize that in order to achieve some of the recommendations in this report, there may need to be amendments to existing legislation. The Spring Session of the Alberta Legislature 2003 considered or passed the following enactments: the *Line Fence Amendment Act, 2003* and the *Forest and Prairie Protection Amendment Act, 2003* (came into force on May 16, 2003); the *Agricultural Disposition Statutes Amendment Act, 2003* (comes into force on proclamation); Bill 6, Justice Statutes Amendment Act, 2003 (passed Second Reading); and Bill 208: Occupiers' Liability (Recreational Users) Amendment Act, 2003 (adjourned during Second Reading).

1.2 Designation of provincially significant recreation corridors is necessary to support the orderly, balanced and well-managed growth of the provincial trail network while maximizing the benefits to all stakeholders.

1.3 The Minister of Alberta Community Development should establish an Alberta Recreation Corridors Committee (Coordinating Committee) to develop criteria, standards, policies and guidelines for an Alberta Recreation Corridor Designation Program. The Coordinating Committee should include representatives of Alberta Association of Municipal Districts and Counties, Alberta Urban Municipalities Association, Alberta TrailNet, four Members at Large, an MLA representative and a representative of Alberta Community Development. The Coordinating Committee will also consult as required with other agencies or government departments (e.g. Alberta Agriculture, Food and Rural Development, Alberta Transportation, Alberta Municipal Affairs, Alberta Environment, Alberta Economic Development, Alberta Sustainable Resource Development, Alberta Aboriginal Affairs and Northern Development, Alberta Health and Wellness, and Alberta Energy). Alberta Community Development will facilitate and support the process.

Suggested Direction: Alberta TrailNet will be responsible for ongoing review to ensure the criteria, standards, policies and guidelines are adhered to in order to acquire and maintain designation. The trail owner/operator must have support and approval from the local municipality prior to submitting an application for designation. If the criteria, standards, policies and guidelines are not adhered to, Alberta TrailNet may revoke designation.

Alberta TrailNet is a charitable society governed by a volunteer Board of Directors representing all major trail user groups in the province. The Board also includes representation from the Wild Rose Agricultural Producers to provide input on rural issues. Recognizing that trail environments foster physical activity and active living, Alberta TrailNet promotes the development and use of all types of trails in the interests of a broad range of user groups. While Alberta TrailNet's major focus is the promotion of active living through the use of recreational trails, they also recognize and support trail routes as important alternative forms of transportation, especially in urban areas.

Alberta TrailNet's Board also receives and acts on advise provided by the Alberta Trails Advisory Council. The Council members consist of representatives of Alberta Recreation and Parks Association, Alberta TrailNet Society, Cross Country Alberta, the Alberta Bike Association, the Alberta Surface Rights Federation, the Alberta Urban Municipalities Association, the Alberta Beef Producers, the Farmers advocate of Alberta, the Canadian Parks and Wilderness Society, the Alberta Snowmobile Association, the Western Stock Growers Association, The Alberta Off-highway Vehicle Association, The Alberta Equestrian Federation, an adjacent landowner and Alberta Community Development. The purpose of the Council is to advise the Board of Alberta TrailNet on a broad range of trail related issues generally provincial in scope and communicate back to their member organizations.

Alberta TrailNet represents and promotes, through formal agreements, the TransCanada Trail Foundation in Alberta and the Province of Alberta's TransCanada Trail Millennium Grant.

Direction and help for the trail community is offered in many ways, including a province-wide plan for future trial

development (the Wild Rose Trail System) and liability insurance for trail organizations. Alberta TrailNet develops and distributes practical information and advice on the planning, design, construction, and management of trails.

Potential Implications:

- The methods to demonstrate stewardship (monitoring, education and awareness) for user compliance will have to be identified.
- Any requirements to demonstrate that standards are being implemented to ensure liability is met should be self-regulating and self-reporting by operators and owners of designated recreation corridors.
- On unoccupied public land, the Aboriginal right to hunt, fish, trap and gather plants unimpeded must be recognized.

2. Guiding Principles Recommendation

The fifteen guiding principles (see Appendix 3) presented for discussion by the Committee during the public consultation, should be used as the basis for a designated recreation corridors program in Alberta. Any future legislation that may impact recreation corridors should reflect these guiding principles.

Suggested Direction: The guiding principles from the Interim Report (February 2002) received support during the public consultation. See Appendix 3 for a complete list of the guiding principles. These principles should be carried forward to provide direction to the Alberta Recreation Corridors Committee who will be responsible for preparing guidelines for the planning, design, development and operation of designated recreation corridors.

3. Decision Criteria Recommendation

Recreation corridor designation is important in Alberta. Recreation corridor designation will be beneficial to trail operators, landowners and users through consistent standards that support safety, privacy, compliance and enforcement of applicable legislation and through reduced liability.

Specific benefits to trail operators through recreation corridor designation could include monetary support, lower insurance premiums, provincial scale mapping and promotion, trail passes and user fees to support ongoing trail operations and increased awareness, safety and education. Other stakeholders could benefit

from increased revenue generating opportunities associated with trail activities and a reduction in unmanaged, random recreation use.

Designation of existing trails and/or future trails should be optional for recreation corridor owners and operators. When designation is requested, it should be based on review and decision criteria that will ensure a high quality trail system is established on designated recreation corridors in Alberta.

The following criteria for corridor designation are recommended:

- The trail owner/operator must have support and approval from the local municipality prior to submitting an application for designation under the Alberta Recreation Corridors Program.
- Designation will be voluntary and applied for by the operating authority or organization, who will ensure that applicable legal and liability obligations have been met.
- A defined use or range of appropriate uses, identified use limitations (if any), potential compatible recreational uses and specific design considerations made to safely accommodate the identified use(s).
- The corridor location will be legally defined and boundaries will be easily identified.
- The corridor must meet the criteria, standards, policies and guidelines established by the Alberta Recreation Corridors Committee.
- The application for designation should include a long term, year-round operation and maintenance plan that will address, among other things, good land stewardship practices, emergency response, safety and policing.
- Trail monitoring, emergency access and other corridor management issues will be addressed in the application for designation along with proposals for compliance, enforcement and mitigation methods.
- Future operational issues, needs and concerns must be identified, particularly long-term agreements and legal rights to operate the corridor across or on private and/or public land that is currently under disposition.

Suggested Direction: There are a range of ways to designate recreation corridors and trails that currently exist in Alberta (e.g. Forest Recreation Trails, opportunities within Parks and Protected Areas). Alberta Community Development will need to ensure that methods of recreation corridor designation are consistent between private land and public land. All provincial government

departments should work cooperatively to facilitate the provincial corridor network among their respective jurisdictions (the use of options such as irrigation canal service roads, abandoned rail rights-of-way, widened road shoulders, undeveloped road allowances and segregated bridge crossings should be investigated and considered as designated corridors).

The Alberta Recreation Corridors Committee will develop guidelines for corridor designation, minimum standards for corridor development, and consistent mapping.

Potential Implications:

- Voluntary corridor designation will benefit by a consistent set of criteria and approval processes for corridors that are requested on private land or public land.
- Applicants in the recreation corridor designation process will be assisted and supported to ensure a user-friendly application process.
- Both local buy-in and municipal endorsement will enhance each designation.
- Clear understanding on the part of potential applicants will enhance the process of corridor designation.
- The designation criteria should be easily understood to make application for designation straightforward but at the same time as rigorous as required ensuring a credible program.
- Consultation with other stakeholders who may be impacted by designation is an important consideration.
- There will be benefits in using decision criteria to help ensure consistency with minimum standards; to support consistency a long-term commitment to the operational plan will be encouraged.
- Current and emerging Aboriginal rights and issues will be a factor in decisions related to designation requests on public land.
- The benefits associated with designation, once adequately demonstrated, will provide an incentive for corridor operators to obtain designation.

4. General Recommendations

4.1 An application for corridor designation must include the support of the local municipality and a dispute resolution mechanism.

Suggested Direction: This will be based on the agreements in place between the majority of corridor operators and landowners or lessees.

Potential Implications: There will be an important role for the municipal authority in resolving disputes concerning land use within municipal boundaries.

4.2 "Designated Recreation Corridor" is an important program component. A definition for the term is proposed as follows:

Designated Recreation Corridor means a continuous length of trail for recreation use, designated under the Alberta Recreation Corridors Program.

Suggested Direction: Designated recreation corridors will:

- have the support and approval of the municipal authority;
- have standards and guidelines that have authority to direct expected levels of operation and maintenance;
- be established through a voluntary designation process.

Potential Implications:

- A straightforward designation process will lead to successful applications.
- The *Agricultural Disposition Statutes Amendment Act, 2003* comes into force on proclamation and allows for reasonable access to land for recreational purposes and limits liability to disposition holders.
- Benefits of designation will be described.
- There are combinations of existing legislation that would address liability, development and operations.

4.3 The Government of Alberta should consider assuming ownership of recreation corridors when appropriate on private land where special circumstances or opportunities would make it desirable or necessary.

Suggested Direction: The *Municipal Government Act* should be the guide for ownership in areas where it is not appropriate for the Crown to own the right-of-way for a recreation corridor. The Government of Alberta should be involved in supporting, coordinating and providing resources for a designated recreation corridor program in Alberta.

The trail owner/operator must have support and approval from the local municipality prior to submitting an application for designation under the Alberta Recreation Corridors Program.

5. Liability Recommendations

5.1 Ensure responsibility and liability are properly apportioned for the use of recreation corridors. The onus and risk should be primarily placed on the user, not on property owners, corridor operators or disposition holders.

Suggested Direction: Responsibility for liability should be placed on the corridor user. There should be an exception for duty of care under the *Occupiers' Liability Act* for recreation use on private land to ensure that corridor users who would have "invitee" status under the *Occupiers' Liability Act* would be using a recreation corridor on private land at their own risk.

5.2 Similar to the *Agricultural Disposition Statutes Amendment Act, 2003*, which comes into force on proclamation and reduces liability for agricultural disposition holders, Bill 208: Occupiers' Liability (Recreational Users) Amendment Act, 2003, adjourned during Second Reading in Spring Session, is intended to reduce liability for other landowners.

5.3 The Government of Alberta should examine the need for a limit (i.e. cap) to be placed on liability for corridor operators and landowners.

5.4 Corridor owner/operators will continue to need appropriate levels of liability insurance.

Suggested Direction: The Government of Alberta may consider coordinating and managing a province-wide insurance program for corridor operators. This would allow for consistency and predictability, as well as remove redundancies related to perceived insurance requirements among municipalities and corridor operators for the same portion of corridor. It would also reduce the stress on volunteer organizations and encourage greater participation and commitment to corridor development, operation and maintenance.

Potential Implications: There are many funding as well as administrative issues to be addressed related to a recreation corridor insurance program.

6. Safety and Policing Recommendations

6.1 Recreation corridors are subject to existing legislation with few exemptions anticipated. Corridor designation will ensure consistent approaches to operation including trail monitoring, management and mitigation methods. Corridor operators' decisions on closures should be limited to maintenance and operation standards and requirements (e.g. poor trail conditions, pesticide applications). Emergency response or decisions related to the management of regional hazards (e.g. fire, disease) in the vicinity of a corridor will be made by the authority responsible. Direction will then be provided to the corridor operator who will take appropriate action.

Suggested Direction: Corridor operators should focus on preventative action in preparing and implementing their maintenance plans.

Potential Implications:

- The dissemination of warnings regarding, for example, pesticide application, fire, problem wildlife, disease outbreaks, etc., will be important. Everything from the amount of time required, to the appropriate response to the risk or incident, will be part of communication.
- Corridor plans will define what will be required to implement a closure, place signage, etc. (including who has the authority to close the trail and how corridor operators would be informed or inform others of any risks or emergency situations).

6.2 There must be a well-defined, clear understanding of roles and responsibilities for compliance and enforcement within designated recreation corridors.

Suggested Direction: The application for designation of a recreation corridor should include a plan for compliance and enforcement as part of a required operations and maintenance plan. Consistent guidelines and format to define roles and responsibilities for compliance and enforcement should be developed on a province-wide basis.

Potential Implications:

- There may be an increase in "red tape" for volunteer corridor operators. Efforts will be made to ensure benefits are obvious to corridor owner/operators, particularly volunteer organizations and operators (e.g. trail designation, monetary, lower insurance premiums, mapping, provincial trail pass, increased awareness, promotion and education).
- It will be important to deal with awareness of users as a first step, to contact them early in the process when they are acquiring equipment for use on trails (e.g. for motorized vehicle users at the point of sale or vehicle registration, to offer information on compliance and training in appropriate use of trails).
- The Alberta Snowmobile Association has a volunteer program that encourages respectful and sensitive use of trails by their members. Other off-highway vehicle organizations and bicycle and hiking groups should also be encouraged to initiate this approach.

6.3 Use of provincial highway rights-of-way should be allowed where no other viable options exist to connect corridors.

Suggested Direction: This would be applied only if the corridor connection within the highway right-of-way was deemed safe and feasible to develop. There should be consistent signage developed for motor vehicle operators' awareness of upcoming road crossings. This would be at the discretion of the Minister of Transportation.

Potential Implications:

- Based on responses gathered during the public consultation, the use of highway rights-of-way for recreation corridor purposes is considered appropriate.
- Alberta Transportation should be considered in the same way as a landowner ensuring that agreements are negotiated and in place, liability is limited and "good neighbour" relationships are developed.
- Alberta Transportation would like to see Ministerial approval used to designate rights-of-way as recreation corridors. There will be an evaluation and approval decision process, with realistic, well-defined criteria, for consideration of recreation corridors within highway rights-of-way.

- Alberta has some trails on highway rights-of-way, but the developer/operator sometimes doesn't have the funding to rehabilitate them, which may place Alberta Transportation in the position of having to improve the trail when the road is upgraded.
- Standards for road crossings and the use of highway rights-of-way for corridor location (e.g. signs, design and construction) should be developed and applied consistently throughout Alberta.
- Trails that exist along secondary highways, rights-of-way, or within property lines should be "grand fathered" into the designated recreation corridors system when established.
- Use of a highway right-of-way by off-highway vehicles where they are not permitted is difficult, if not impossible, to enforce.
- There will need to be cooperative efforts with rural municipalities if undeveloped road allowances are proposed for corridor development and use.

6.4 Recreation corridor designation is intended to provide classifications that will account for a range of uses, locations, construction standards, levels of maintenance, trail information and signage.

Suggested Direction: The Alberta Recreation Corridors Committee should establish a program of recreation corridor designation that would account for recreational uses, locations (e.g. urban, rural, natural environment), construction standards, levels of maintenance, trail information and signage for each level of designation. A provincial mapping program should be put in place to create an inventory of corridors and trails and their designation. This information should also be used in preparing maps and other educational materials for corridor users.

7. Operation, Maintenance and Accountability Recommendations

7.1 To protect designated recreation corridors on private land from disturbance, corridors should be identified through agreement between the landowner and corridor operator and registered against the land title. A concept similar to a conservation easement could be employed where an agreement as to permissible land use is registered on title. On public land, a mechanism should be developed to identify and protect corridors in consultation with the disposition holders.

Suggested Direction: Provide a notation that can be registered against a land title or public land when a recreation corridor is designated. There is a need to define "disturbance," (any change that negatively affects trail quality or use) and consider how "significant" or "material" disturbance will be measured so it can be quantified and action taken to determine the extent of the disturbance and to seek restitution. It would be desirable to acknowledge the commitment made by landowners and lessees to corridor use and establishment.

Potential Implications:

- There will be different ways to implement the proposed recommendation depending on whether the location is on private or public land.
- It is preferable that in most cases the methods, which have little or no cost in their application, be used as long as the intent of protecting the corridor is met.
- There will need to be an agreement with private landowners that recognizes the long-term commitment to corridor use, particularly in the event that the land is sold (e.g. use of an easement).
- Use of public land requires certainty and notification to other affected parties.
- Corridor operators may be concerned about costs incurred with designation. For example, any registration against the land may require a legal survey.

7.2 As recommended, local municipalities need to be the first step in the approval process for recreation corridor designation.

7.3 When there is a proposal made to close or to change the use of a designated corridor, the proposal should be made available for public review, comment and consideration prior to the final decision to close or to change the use.

Suggested Direction: Where the proposed closure is for land under provincial jurisdiction, the public consultation proposal should be consistent with current public consultation policy and practice within Alberta Community Development and other resource management agencies (e.g. Alberta Sustainable Resource Development, Alberta Agriculture, Food and Rural

Development, Alberta Environment, Alberta Transportation, Alberta Energy and Utilities Board).

Where a proposed closure is for a corridor on private land, and the permitting authority is the municipality, the consultation process must be consistent with the *Municipal Government Act.*

Potential Implications:

- Changes or limits to changes will likely depend on any agreements that are in place.
- Any consultation process will have to recognize legitimate, long-term recreational use (i.e. both motorized and non-motorized use).
- Any land use changes are subject to municipal bylaws.
- Municipalities may apply the "discretionary use" (without public input) bylaw approach.
- The municipality may refuse to support and/or approve a trail development within their municipal jurisdiction.
- Municipal cooperation for consistency and coordination of minimum standards will be encouraged where recreation corridors cross municipal jurisdictions.
- As public consultation is required when changes are proposed, there may be new policy demands placed on other provincial resource management agencies.
- Consultation should include corridor users (and others) who have a direct stake in the outcome.
- Agreements between corridor operators and private landowners will define uses and activities.

7.4 The recreation corridor management plan must include a strategy for temporary or permanent corridor closure in situations where the corridor operator is unable to perform their duties or ceases to exist.

7.5 The Government of Alberta should financially support or facilitate financial support for a designated recreation corridor program, which can be done in a number of ways. Corridor operators should also be allowed to collect fees (e.g. a "grooming fee") for use of their trails. If collected, these fees must be applied directly to maintenance and operation costs.

Suggested Direction: Possible methods of financial support could include: 1) The Government should consider

allocating resources through the budget process. 2) A portion of off-highway vehicle license fees currently collected by Alberta Registries should be directed to the designated corridor system. 3) The Government of Alberta should set up an annual user fee to be collected on a province-wide basis (i.e. a "designated corridor pass"). A designated corridor pass could be issued by Alberta Registries offices, similar to an angling or hunting license. An agreement must be reached with Alberta Government Services to facilitate the collection of user fees for corridor development, operation and maintenance of a designated recreation corridor system.

Potential Implications:

- A determination of whom, how and what information would need to be collected for a trail pass to be issued will be required.
- Collection of user fees should be equitably shared among all potential recreation corridor users rather than one particular user group.
- Fee collection by individual corridor operators may create liability issues. The Government of Alberta may have a role in coordinating an insurance program for corridor operators.
- Fees should be based on the level of recreation use (e.g. off-highway vehicle versus hikers) or on the corridor designation.
- Charging for corridor use will place restrictions on access to those who cannot afford to pay.
- Designation of corridors on land under provincial jurisdiction will require disposition arrangements from Alberta Sustainable Resource Development or the appropriate government department (e.g. license of occupation, lease or other instrument) to allow for fees to be collected.
- Charging fees will require a system of compliance and enforcement.
- Voluntary fee systems are currently in place where compliance is self-regulated (e.g. Alberta Snowmobile Association).

8. Privacy and Access Recommendations

8.1 Cooperation between potentially competing interests of landowners/disposition holders and corridor operators should be facilitated by prior agreement wherever possible.

Suggested Direction: Recreation corridor designations on private land must be based on an agreement between the operator and landowner(s) that clearly outlines access arrangements.

Operators will have the responsibility to ensure that opportunities to cross trails are provided to landowners who demonstrate they have no other choice in order to access parts of their property.

Potential Implications:

- A method to establish long-term, legally recognized agreements between operators and landowners will be essential.
- There will likely be an important role for the municipal authority to ensure landowners and operators are accommodated.
- Separately titled corridors pose a unique situation whereby they are not obligated to provide access across their property. In this case, a "good neighbour" policy will be the key.
- Corridor widths (or guidelines for them) will be established.
- The *Agricultural Disposition Statutes Amendment Act, 2003*, which comes into force on proclamation, will define and allow access for recreational purposes.

8.2 The application for recreation corridor designation must demonstrate how the boundaries of the corridor will be identified.

Suggested Direction: The Alberta Recreation Corridors Committee should develop principles and guidelines that address the need for fences, barriers and markers to demarcate the limits of the designated recreation corridor. These principles and guidelines should be incorporated in corridor planning, design, and decision making as well as approval processes at the municipal level.

Potential Implications:

- With this requirement for designation, there will be less interference with user enjoyment of the corridor.
- Local municipal involvement will be important to meet this objective since municipal bylaws will likely apply.

- Different ownership situations will have different approaches (e.g. corridors held under direct title versus corridors in place under agreement with a landowner or the Crown).
- The *Line Fence Amendment Act, 2003* came into force on May 16, 2003, which stipulates the retention of livestock and cost of fencing is the responsibility of the livestock owner.

8.3 The application for recreation corridor designation must demonstrate how codes of practice for behaviour on the corridor will be communicated to users, landowners and other stakeholders.

Suggested Direction: The Alberta Recreation Corridors Committee should develop codes of practice for behaviour on designated recreation corridors. These codes of practice should be incorporated in corridor planning, design, and decision making as well as approval processes at the municipal level.

Potential Implications:

- Codes of practice for behaviour on designated corridors will encourage respectful and sensitive use and lead to mutual enjoyment by all users.
- With the codes of practice communicated to users, compliance and enforcement will be manageable.
- Landowner privacy concerns may be lessened with enforceable and clearly defined codes of practice for behaviour on designated corridors.

8.4 Landowner privacy concerns will be addressed through municipal bylaws developed under the *Municipal Government Act*, where applicable.

Suggested Direction: The trail owner/operator must comply with applicable municipal bylaws concerning privacy issues in the application for designation.

Potential Implications:

- Where corridor development is across private land, the agreement between the operator and the landowner should address privacy concerns during design, construction and operation of the corridor. This is unlikely to be an issue on most land under provincial jurisdiction.

- All operators and landowners should do everything reasonably possible to ensure each other's privacy.
- Requirements for respecting the rights of landowners are also defined in municipal bylaws.

8.5 Proposed amendments to the *Petty Trespass Act* included in Bill 6, Justice Statutes Amendment Act, 2003 will increase the fines for trespass on private property and will make it possible for peace officers to charge trespassers.

9. Environmental Stewardship Recommendation

Designated recreation corridor owners and operators are encouraged to work with landowners or lessees to preserve and protect the environment, to maintain wildlife habitat, and to follow good environmental stewardship practices when locating, designing, constructing and maintaining recreation corridors.

Suggested Direction: The trail owner/operator must be aware of and agree to comply with all existing legislation that defines requirements for environmental protection and requirements for compliance and mitigation. These include the following:

Forest and Prairie Protection Act

Public Lands Act

Weed Control Act

Water Act

Environmental Protection and Enhancement Act

Forests Act

Soil Conservation Act

Natural Resources Conservation Board Act

Potential Implications:

- Trail owner/operators shall require support in education related to environmental legislation.
- There is no obligation by the trail owner/operator or the landowner on land under provincial jurisdiction to enter into an agreement related to environmental stewardship.
- It is not intended that a designated recreation corridor will become or be treated as a protected area under current legislation.

Appendix 1: Recreation Corridors Legislative Review Committee Terms of Reference

Authority

The Committee was established by the Minister of Community Development.

Purpose

The purpose of the Committee is to act in an advisory capacity to the Minister of Community Development, regarding the review of existing legislation as it relates to recreation corridors in Alberta and to consider if appropriate, what new legislation is necessary to support the orderly and responsible planning, design, construction and operation of recreation corridors in the province. The specific intent of the Committee, if new legislation is required, will be to develop the underlying principles around which new legislation can be formulated.

Objectives

- To define the purpose and role of legislation relative to recreation corridors in Alberta.
- To identify the impacts and issues of recreation corridor initiatives on various government and non-government stakeholder groups.
- To examine existing provincial legislation and its' relevance to regulating the development, operation and maintenance of recreation corridors.
- To examine existing legislation in other provinces relative to recreation corridor development, operation and maintenance.
- To identify barriers to legislative change regarding recreation corridors in Alberta.
- To recommend to the Minister of Community Development, a course of action regarding recreation corridor legislation.
- As directed by the Minister, to prepare a framework for new legislation regarding recreation corridors in Alberta.
- To prepare a public report on the results of the Committee's deliberations, including recommendations for legislative change.
- To consult the Interdepartmental Committee on Recreation Corridors (ICRC) for feedback on how proposed legislative changes might impact their Department's legislation and how any proposed changes might be implemented.

- To prepare and submit a final report to the Minister of Community Development.

Tenure

The initial term of the original committee was three months, ending on August 31, 2000. The Minister of Community Development extended the term of the committee to ensure that appropriate consideration is given to the complex issues and the recommendations are sound. Subsequently the committee was reconstituted after the 2001 provincial election with new members to undertake a public consultation process and prepare a final report. The Minister of Community Development extended the terms of the new committee to December 2003.

Reporting Relationship

The Committee reports directly to the Minister of Community Development.

Committee Membership

Government Members (reconstituted)

Ray Danyluk, (Chair) MLA, Lac La Biche – St. Paul
Jon Lord, MLA, Calgary – Currie
Ivan Strang, MLA, West Yellowhead

Support Staff

Alberta Community Development
Alberta Justice and Attorney General

General

1. The Committee is chaired by Ray Danyluk.
2. Coordination, administrative and technical support will be provided by Alberta Community Development.
3. Meetings are called at the discretion of the chair.
4. MLA members may receive remuneration for their participation according to O.C. 455/93.

Appendix 2: Existing Legislation Related to Land Use in Alberta

Occupier's Liability Act (RSA 2000, c. O-4)

Petty Trespass Act (RSA 2000, c. P-11)

Forest and Prairie Protection Act (RSA 2000, c. F-19)

Line Fence Act (RSA 2000, c. L-15)

Arbitration Act (RSA 2000, c. A-43)

Municipal Government Act (RSA 2000, c. M-26)

Stray Animals Act (RSA 2000, c. S-20)

Agriculture Operation Practices Act (RSA 2000, c. A-7)

Public Lands Act (RSA 2000, c. P-40)

Weed Control Act (RSA 2000, c. W-5)

Water Act (RSA 2000, c. W-3)

Environmental Protection and Enhancement Act (RSA 2000, c. E-12)

Forests Act (RSA 2000, c. F-22)

Soil Conservation Act (RSA 2000, c. S-15)

Irrigation Districts Act (RSA 2000, c. I-11)

Provincial Parks Act (RSA 2000, c. P-35)

Traffic Safety Act (RSA 2000, c. T-6) not yet proclaimed

Natural Resources Conservation Board Act (RSA 2000, c. N-3)

Historical Resources Act (RSA 2000, c. H-9)

Agricultural Pests Act (RSA 2000, c. A-8)

Drainage Districts Act (RSA 2000, c. D-16)

Mines and Minerals Act (RSA 2000, c. M-17)

Police Act (RSA 2000, c. P-17)

Special Areas Act (RSA 2000, c. S-16)

Oil and Gas Conservation Act (RSA 2000, c. O-6)

Public Highways Development Act (RSA 2000, c. P-38)

Railway Act (RSA 2000, c. R-3)

Surveys Act (RSA 2000, c. S-26)

Appendix 3: Guiding Principles Presented During Public Consultation

1. Property owner concerns, whether they are adjacent landowners or lessees or recreation corridor owners or operators, should be considered equally in recreation corridor development, operation and maintenance.
2. Municipal governments should be encouraged to plan, develop and maintain recreation corridors as part of their parks and recreation programs and to link community trails with the province-wide recreation corridor network where possible and practical.
3. Legislation will support municipal decision-making authority in the context of municipally controlled lands.
4. The province should encourage managed and controlled development and use of designated recreation corridors on public and private lands where feasible and practical.
5. The province should support and encourage the preservation of rights of way and other significant types of corridors for public use.
6. The designated recreation corridor system should include single-use and multi-use trails, with shared use being encouraged wherever and whenever possible or practical.
7. It is important to maintain the continuity and accessibility of designated recreation corridors.
8. When recreation corridors pass through Crown or provincially owned or operated lands, the respective government department should encourage, develop and manage specific trail rights of way.
9. Designated recreation corridors need to be protected against encroachment by competing land uses.
10. Any proposed change to the designation of a recreation corridor requires consultation with impacted parties.
11. Recreation corridor development is a shared responsibility and should include municipal and community participation and consultation in the areas of planning, design, construction, operation, maintenance and environmental impact.
12. Organized local, regional and provincial recreation corridor groups should be encouraged to have a key role in recreation corridor development.
13. Legislation needs to support a balance between the rights of adjacent landowners/lessees and recreation corridor owners/operators in the use of their own lands.

14. All recreation corridor users should be expected and encouraged to contribute to the development and maintenance of a sustainable recreation corridor system.

15. Partnerships are required for a sustainable designated recreation corridor system. The province and local governments should be partners in the support and promotion of the designated recreation corridor system.

Appendix 4: Results from Public Consultation

This is a summary of the overall results of the public consultation (workbook submissions, stakeholder workshops, written submissions, evening public meetings and provincial stakeholder forum), which indicated the following issues, needs and concerns should be addressed:

Examining the Need for Legislation

Some participants questioned the need for new legislation. There was a belief among a number of people who participated that existing legislation was adequate to address the need to designate recreation corridors, and specifically trails. Some also suggested amendment of existing legislation might address recreational corridor legislative requirements.

There was also some response for stand-alone legislation governing recreation corridor legislation.

Most of those who commented believe that there is a need for consistent regulation for recreation corridors.

Reinforcing the Role of Municipal Governments as Decision Makers

Some agricultural representatives held the view that local government authority would be removed as a result of any new legislation. Participants who expressed this concern indicated that the decision-making authority should be left with local governments of the *Municipal Government Act* (pursuant to the *Municipal Government Act*, section 7, paragraphs (a) and (b) authorize bylaws for municipal purposes respecting health and activities in places open to the public).

Differences Between Private and Public Land

Should legislation proceed, there was a recommendation that designation of recreation corridors, along with subsequent planning, design, operation and maintenance, consider the differences between land subject to either municipal or provincial jurisdiction and private land, particularly agricultural land.

Role of the Province

Many participants indicated the Government of Alberta should take a leadership role in the designation of recreation corridors, in cooperation and coordination with municipal authorities. Ownership, financial participation, coordination and the development of

consistent standards for planning, design, operation, maintenance and creating awareness among landowners and users were seen as important roles for the Government of Alberta. There were also some participants who held the view and felt that the Government of Alberta should not be involved in trail designation and development.

Develop a Vision and Clarify Definitions of Corridors and Trails

Participants identified the need for a "vision" to guide the implementation of a designated recreation corridor system in the province. There was some discussion, as well, as to whether or not this MLA led review process included all recreation corridors, including those established to date, or only applied to corridors that might be established from this time forward.

There was, as well, a request from participants to clearly define the difference between a 'recreation corridor' and a 'recreation trail'.

Liability

There was concern consistently expressed by landowners and lessees who believe they would be liable for the careless or inappropriate actions of recreation corridor users. They expressed a need to have any resulting legislation ensure that liability for landowners/lessees (including public land disposition holders) and owner/operators be minimized, if not eliminated.

Safety and Policing

There was a belief among some participants that without some method for compliance and enforcement associated with any recreation corridor legislation, the chance of successfully implementing recreation corridors would be in jeopardy. Some landowners and lessees expressed concern that recreation corridors may potentially encourage higher rates of vandalism, theft and trespass on privately owned or leased land.

Operation, Maintenance and Accountability

Participants endorsed the need for formal operation and maintenance plans prior to any approval of a designated recreation corridor. There was a frequent suggestion that province-wide design standards, corridor mapping and information be coordinated and managed by the provincial government. Some adjacent landowners felt that any associated trail maintenance, including fencing and maintenance of access across corridors and trails, was the responsibility of the corridor owner or operator.

The need for public consultation throughout the corridor or trail application and establishment process was endorsed by participants. The need for agreements prior to corridor or trail establishment was frequently mentioned.

There was a range of responses related to who should pay for corridor and trail development and the methods proposed for fee collection.

Privacy and Access

There was a concern expressed by agricultural representatives around the potential loss of privacy and fragmentation of agricultural operations as a result of the establishment of recreation corridors.

Some recreation users and operators who responded were concerned with the potential for a few landowners to prevent establishment of a recreation corridor that could benefit Albertans.

Environmental Stewardship

All interests supported the need to work together to ensure good environmental stewardship practices when locating, designing, constructing and maintaining recreation corridors.

Some forestry, oil and gas and trapping interests whose developments are on public land indicated their concern that recreation corridors would become another form of "protected area" and potentially create a requirement for compliance or a limitation on their activities as part of an industrial application.

Appendix 5: Participants in Public Consultation

The following stakeholder organizations, representing the full range of interests related to recreation corridors in Alberta, participated in the Recreation Corridor Legislative Review public consultation including the stakeholder workshops and a provincial discussion forum.

- Action for Agriculture
- Alberta Association of Landowners for the Protection of Agricultural Lands (AALPAL)
- Alberta Association of Municipal Districts & Counties
- Alberta Bicycle Association
- Alberta Cattle Commission
- Alberta Conservation Association
- Alberta Country Vacation Association
- Alberta Environmentally Sustainable Agricultural Council
- Alberta Equestrian Federation
- Alberta Fish and Game Association
- Alberta Forest Products Association
- Alberta Grain Commission
- Alberta Irrigation Products Association
- Alberta Law Reform Institute
- Alberta Off-Highway Vehicle Association
- Alberta Outfitters Association
- Alberta Pacific Ltd.
- Alberta Prairie Railway Excursions
- Alberta Professional Outfitters Society
- Alberta Provincial Rural Crimewatch Association
- Alberta Rocky Mountain Snowmobile Committee
- Alberta Snowmobile Association
- Alberta Surface Rights Federation
- Alberta Tourism Coalition
- Alberta Trail Riding Association
- Alberta TrailNet
- Alberta Trails Advisory Council
- Alberta Trappers Association
- Alberta United Recreationist Society
- Alberta Urban Municipalities Association
- Alberta Wilderness Association
- Alpine Club of Canada, Alberta Section
- ATCO Power
- Athabasca Bioregional Society

- Athabasca Landing Trail Society
- Atlas Lumber
- Badlands Crossing Trail Society
- Bonnyville Adjacent Landowners Group
- Bonnyville Chamber of Commerce
- Bonnyville Sports & Leisure Society
- Bow River Irrigation District
- Bow Valley Mountain Bike Alliance
- Buchanan Lumber
- Buffalo Lake Naturalists
- Buffalo Lake Metis Settlement
- Calgary Area Outdoor Council
- Calgary Ski Club
- Calgary Snowmobile Club
- Calmar Parks and Recreation Board
- Camrose Nordic Ski Club
- Canfor Industries
- Castle-Crown Wilderness Coalition
- Canadian National Railway
- Canadian Parks and Wilderness Society
- Central Alberta Recreation Trails Society
- Chestermere Landowner Association
- Circle M Trout Farms
- City of Calgary Parks, Planning and Development Services, #54
- City of Edmonton
- City of Fort Saskatchewan
- City of Lethbridge Community Services
- City of Red Deer, Community Services
- Coalbranch Tourism and Commerce Association
- Coal Association of Canada
- Cosway Adjacent Landowners Association
- County of St. Paul
- County of Stettler
- County of Wetaskiwin
- Cross Country Alberta
- Crowsnest Forest Stewardship Society
- Crowsnest Pass Economic Development Board
- Crowsnest Pass Quad Squad Association
- Cypress Adjacent Landowners Association
- Drumheller Fish & Game Association
- Drumheller Regional Chamber of Development and Tourism

- Ducks Unlimited Canada
- East Central Alberta Heritage Society
- Edson ATV Club
- Edson Snowseekers
- Elbow Valley Cycle Club
- Eastern Irrigation District
- Edmonton Community Services
- Farmers Advocate of Alberta
- Foothills Model Forest
- Fort Saskatchewan Snowmobile Club
- 4H Light Horse Club
- Friends of the Environment Trailriders
- Friends of Kananaskis Country, Trail Care Group
- Frog Lake First Nation Administration
- Hamlet of Heinsberg
- Hesketh Community Hall Association
- High Prairie-Grouard Trail
- Hinton ATV Club
- Hinton Fish & Game Association
- Hostelling International Edmonton
- Howling Dog Tours
- Ikey's Hill Trail
- Iron Horse Trail Society
- Kapawe-no First Nation
- Kneehill County
- Lakeland Rail Adjacent Landowners Ltd.
- Lakeland Trailblazers Snowmobile Club
- Leduc County
- Lesser Slave Lake Indian Regional Council
- Lethbridge Headwinds Cycling Club
- Lomond Subdivision Adjacent Landowners Association
- Luscar Ltd.
- M D of Starland No. 47 Surface Rights Group
- MD of Big Lakes
- Metis Nation of Alberta, Region 4
- Mirror Landing Trail Committee
- Mountain Bike Alliance
- Muni Corr
- Municipal District of Big Horn
- Municipal District of Bonnyville
- Municipal District of Clearhills No. 21

- Municipal District of East Peace
- Municipal District of Fairview No. 136, Heart of the Peace
- Municipal District of Lesser Slave River
- Municipal District of Peace No. 135
- Municipal District of Rocky View No. 44
- Municipal District of Smoky River No. 130
- Municipal District of Taber
- Muskeg Flyers CCS
- North Peace Adjacent Landowners Association
- North Peace Sporting Horse Club
- Northern Alberta Development Council
- Northern Forestry Centre Canadian Forest Service
- Northern Lakes College
- High Prairie TrailNet
- Old Man River Inter-Municipal Service Agency
- Pigeon Lake Regional Trail Society (Kiskayo Trail)
- Pioneer Trail North Foundation
- Pirmez Creek (Banded Peak) Landowners
- Prairie Sky Bed & Breakfast
- Prairie Trails Alliance
- Quackwood Cravings
- Rangeview Ranch
- RCMP Drumheller Detachment
- RCMP, St. Paul Detachment
- Red Deer County
- Red Deer Off-Highway Association
- Red Deer Surface Rights Group
- Richter Farms
- River Valley Alliance
- Riverland Recreation Trail Society
- Round Hill-Dodds Agriculture Association
- Saddle Lake First Nation
- Sand Lake Advisory Committee
- Skiers of the Purple Sage
- South Peace Fish and Game Association, Ducks Unlimited
- Southern Alberta Fish & Game Association
- Special Areas Board
- Spray Lakes Sawmill
- St. Albert Trekkers Volkssport Club
- St. Paul Agricultural Society
- St. Paul ATV Club

- St. Paul Chamber of Commerce
- St. Paul Fish and Game Association
- Steele Scouts Commemorative Troup Association
- Stettler Subdivision Adjacent Landowners Society
- Stewards of Alberta Protected Areas
- Strathcona County
- Sturgeon County
- Sunpine Forest Products Ltd.
- Tail Creek Snowbirds
- TL Bar Ranch
- Town of Canmore
- Town of Drumheller
- Town of Elk Point
- Town of Fairview
- Town of Ponoka
- Town of Slave Lake
- Town of St. Paul
- Trail Riding Alberta Conference (TRAC)
- Trailminders of the Bow Valley
- Trout Unlimited/Historic Trails
- University of Alberta
- Vanderwell Lumber
- Village of Alliance
- Village of Carbon
- Village of Linden
- Wapiti Dunes Development Society
- Waskehegan Trail Society
- Weldwood of Canada
- West Frazier Mills Ltd.
- Western Stock Growers Association
- Weyerhaeuser of Canada Ltd.
- Wild Rose Agricultural Producers
- Wild Rose Ramblers
- Worsley Clear Hills Ski Club
- Yellowhead County

Appendix 6: References

The following documentation was reviewed by the Alberta Recreation Corridors Legislative Review Committee during the preparation of their report to the Minister of Community Development:

- A review of applicable legislation in Alberta and other jurisdictions.
- Consideration of feedback from two workshops (October 2002 and February 2003) with provincial government department representatives.
- Contact with other jurisdictions (e.g. contact with other provinces to learn what they are doing to address similar issues, needs and concerns).
- Current situation within Alberta (e.g. approximately 17,000 kilometres of trails currently exist; municipalities cooperating to establish additional recreation corridors.).
- Linkages to the 2002/2003 Alberta Community Development business plan.
- An all-party motion in the provincial legislature that supported the establishment of a provincial trail network in Alberta under Alberta Community Development's jurisdiction and in consultation with other government departments.

Recreation Corridors Legislative Review Committee – Interim Report: prepared by the Recreation Corridors Legislative Review Committee, March 2001.

Recreation Corridors Legislative Review Committee – Interim Report: prepared by the Alberta Recreation Corridors Legislative Review Committee, February 2002.

Alberta Recreation Corridor Legislative Review Public Consultation Report and Results: prepared by Equus Consulting Group, December 2002.

The Grass Roots Legacy Project – A Proposal for Trail Development in Alberta: prepared by Alberta Community Development, October 1997.

- "The Grass Routes Legacy Project - A Proposal for Trail Development in Alberta" was intended to explore and give government direction on the need and means of implementing trail development in the province. This report was endorsed by the Standing Policy Committee on Community Services and Agriculture, Food and Rural Development at the time and has been a framework for the direction we are taking today.

Wild Rose Trail System – A Plan for Development of Recreation Trails Across Alberta: prepared by Alberta TrailNet, May 1998.

- The Wild Rose Trail System, a document produced by Alberta TrailNet under contract to Alberta Community Development, looks at the benefits and impacts of recreation trails and explores what the potential for this network would be throughout the province.

Alberta Active Living Strategy for Health and Well-Being: prepared by the Alberta Active Living Task Force, February 1998.

- Alberta Community Development's Active Living Strategy which identified, among other things, the need for recreation infrastructure and trails specifically as part of a strategy to increase physical activity and the health of Albertans.

The TransCanada Trail and Wild Rose Trail System Rural Issues: Questions and Answers, prepared by Alberta Community Development, March 2000.